

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A special dispatch to *The Cincinnati Gazette*, from Chattanooga, says: On the 23d the Rebels attacked our pickets near Nickajack Gap, killing five, wounding seven and capturing nineteen. Some of our men were killed after surrendering, and several of the wounded were cruelly butchered as they lay on the field.

It is reported that Richmond County completed her quota of volunteers under the recent call for 200,000 men on Friday last. There is no lack of patriotism on State Island. The loyal and patriotic course of her Representative in Congress (the Hon. Henry G. Stebbins) has brought her people up to a high standard on the war question.

The blockade-runner Vance, from Wilmington via Nassau, has arrived at Halifax. She was chased twice since leaving Nassau. One, a gunboat, was within a mile of her. She reports that the blockade-runner Will-o-the-Wisp was going into Wilmington when she came out.

Volunteering in Indiana, in response to the call for 20,000 100-day men, is progressing favorably. News from the interior of Ohio indicates that the National Guard turned out in large force on Monday.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 22.—The House bill for the prevention and punishment of frauds in relation to the names of vessels was passed. Also, the bill fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water. Also, the bill to regulate the re-employment of tannage of ships and vessels of the United States. Also, the bill to provide for the collection of hospital dues on vessels of the United States sold or transferred in foreign ports.

Mr. Wilson reported a bill concerning the subsistence and pay of the army, which makes the ration the same as it was at the beginning of the war, and pays to the non-commissioned officers and privates \$2 per month, that being something more than the cost between the present ration and the old one. The consideration of the bill to provide a national currency, secured by the pledge of the United States bonds, &c., came up. The question being on the amendment, imposing a tax of half per cent on the circulation, a quarter on the deposits, and a quarter on the capital, beyond that which is in United States bonds, providing that States, municipalities and counties may tax the shares of a bank held by individuals or corporations the same as other private means. After debate the subject was made the special order for to-morrow. The Senate, after executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee on the Internal Tax bill. An amendment was made requiring commercial brokers to pay \$25 for each license, without regard to the amount of their transactions. An amendment that on brown or muscovado sugar, not above No. 12, Duffel standard in color, produced directly from the sugar-cane, and not from sugar or sugar, other than those produced by the refiner, a duty of two cents per pound shall be imposed, was adopted by 29 against 47. The bill was amended so as to provide that on all clarified or refined sugars above No. 12, produced directly from the cane, there shall be a duty of three cents, and on refined or clarified above No. 12, four cents, and a pound. Various amendments to the Stamp Duty section were made. A proviso was added to the "Draw-back Section," as follows: There shall be an allowance of drawback on refined oil, when exported, of \$1.00 on a barrel of 40 gallons. A tax of five per cent, ad valorem, was placed on ice. Mr. Stevens moved to strike out the direct tax section. Mr. Morrill opposed the amendment. Mr. Wilson advocated striking out the section. Mr. Holman offered the following: "That the 119th section of the act to provide internal revenue and pay the interest on the public debt, approved July 1, 1862, shall remain in full force." Agreed to. A new section was added to the bill: "That where any tax or duty is imposed by law, and the mode and time of assessment is not therein provided, the same shall be provided for by a regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury." An amendment was adopted, making solid chewing tobacco bear the same tax as fine cut—35 cents per pound. The Committee rose. Mr. Garfield reported a joint resolution appropriating \$25,000,000 to pay for arming, equipping, clothing, subsistence, transportation, and pay of Western Volunteers for a period not less than 100 days. Passed. The House refusing to take the question by Yeas and Nays. Mr. Fenton reported the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the compensation of Inspectors of Customs, not to exceed \$4 a day, which passed. The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Internal Tax bill. Mr. Pendleton proposed a number of amendments for the better and more speedy execution of the penalty section of the bill. The 119th section of the Sub-Treasury act of 1862 was adopted, as applicable to all officers of Internal Revenue charged with the custody of public moneys.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the City of Baltimore we have four days later news from Europe.

The entry of Garibaldi into London took place on April 11, and was one of the greatest ovations the capital of England has ever witnessed. At every step the General was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He was five hours in getting from the railroad station to the Duke of Sutherland's mansion.

The Archduke Maximilian received the Mexican deputation on April 10, and officially notified them of his acceptance of the Mexican throne. His departure had again been delayed by illness. It was to take place on April 14. He was to travel by way of Rome. The new Emperor has already appointed Ambassadors to some of the European Courts.

The Allied forces in Schleswig have made some further progress in the siege of Düppel, and the latest German accounts represent the evacuation of Düppel by the Danes as probable. The Conference of London had not yet assembled. The Committee of the Frankfurt Diet has recommended to the Diet to send a representative to the Conference.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Department has been officially informed of the passage of an order by the Government Council of Canada, providing that from and after the 16th day of April, instant, the following articles, having paid full tolls through the St. Lawrence Canal, be passed free through the Welland Canal, and if toll shall have been previously paid thereon through the Champlain Canal, such tolls shall be refunded at the Canal Office at Montreal, viz: Iron of all kinds and cast; and the following articles, having paid full tolls through the Welland Canal, shall be passed through the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canals, viz: wheat, flour, and corn.

Jordan is a hard road to travel. The stage companies—some of them at least—have wisely concluded that their recent increase of fair from six to ten cents was a mistake, and have restored the old rates. "The well, we have seen—everybody has seen—the effect of their exorbitant demand in empty stages, in crowded cars, in stages at the old price full to overflowing, in jeers of old patrons who would walk miles rather than submit to such extortion. Had the proceeds been used by a stage of two cents (20 percent)

no one would have complained, but to have come up almost to double was a little too strong.

Edmund D. Griffin, son of the late Francis Griffin, and grandson of the late George Griffin, died on Friday night at his country home in New-Rochelle. Mr. Griffin was a native of this city, and for many years he devoted himself to studies for which he had a fondness, the fruit of which is seen in a volume from his pen, which had been for several months in press, and which was completed just as the life of the author was concluded.

On Wednesday afternoon, there was a meeting of commercial brokers at the Produce Exchange, to consider the Tax bill recently introduced into Congress by Mr. Morrill of Vermont. A Committee was appointed to invite the cooperation of other brokers not represented at that meeting, and arrangements were made for another meeting to be held at 11 o'clock to-day.

The first returned sealer of the Newfoundland fisheries arrived in Bay Roberts on Monday night, with 3,500 seal. She brings word of the loss of sixteen vessels. The average catch must be nearly a total failure, as over 100 vessels are jammed in the ice in Green Bay, without any seals. Seven hundred ships were lost men are at Green Point.

Officer Frazer, of the Eleventh Police Precinct, while attending yesterday to arrest Patrick Healy, in Twelfth street, near Avenue C, was interfered with by James Parry and others, when he drew a revolver and fired at Parry, inflicting a dangerous wound in the left breast. Parry was taken to his residence, No. 286 East Twelfth street.

John S. Yeaton, City Marshal of Manchester, N. H., committed suicide on the 27th by hanging. Business difficulties were probably the cause. Mr. Yeaton had resided there about twenty years.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention met yesterday and organized by electing the Hon. Henry H. Goldsborough for President. Mr. G. is a thorough-going Emancipationist.

The steamer Greyhound has been sent up the James River to City Point, to order down the two French steamers and two sailing vessels there after to leave.

Col. Conrad Baker has been nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the dedication of Gen. Kinball.

There is great activity at the Boston Custom-House in clearing bonded goods. The gold receipts for duties on Tuesday reached \$800,000.

Counterfeit \$50s on the Bradford Bank, Bradford, Vt., were in circulation last evening.

Gold opened in the street dull, the nominal quotations being 101, and at the Stock Exchange 101 1/2. The quotation at 4 o'clock p. m. was 102 1/2. At the Stock Exchange Government Bonds were steady. Stocks have been very irregular throughout the day. At the Stock Exchange in the forenoon prices were steady, and at the close of the call came not only firm, but decidedly rampant. At the Second Board the market was languid, and no disposition shown to operate vigorously in any direction. Money is abundant at 7 per cent, and Stock holders of average credit are offered more than they can use at the rate, while leading houses are refusing large amounts at lower rates.

We print in other columns an official copy of the City and County Tax Levy. Let not the reader imagine that the sums there stated are all or nearly all we have to pay; there is a score of items of the heaviest sort provided for by special laws which do not appear in the bill, such as State Tax, School Tax, &c. We lack time just now to list the matter, but can see enough to warrant the guess that if the taxpayers get off with only \$15,000,000 they are much better off than we now believe.

FINANCIAL CRUDITIES.

A friend writing us on other topics takes the following flight in regard to the Currency:

"The next topic I desire to say a word or two upon is that of Finance. I wish to preface, however, by saying that I am no Banker or Financier. But this much, in all modesty, permit me to say, and to advance my opinion upon: what the most casual observer must see, and the 'wayfaring man, though a fool,' cannot but behold, that this country can never truly prosper, nor the poor of the land ease, at times, from paying starvation prices for the necessities of life, till the people and the Government see the necessity, and act thereupon, of having an invariable circulating medium, either of gold, silver, paper, cloth, or leather, which shall not be subject to the fluctuations and variations of barter, sale and speculation."

Now, this friend is not a duncer: he can evince good sense in dealing with topics which he has fully considered and understands: he blunders only because he is ignorant of the subject he discusses. Let us try to set him thinking.

Gold and Silver are, by common consent, the best possible bases to say the least of a Circulating Medium; by many strong minds, they are regarded as the only substances that should ever be recognized by law as possessing the character of Money, though we presume none would object to having bankers and other business men facilitate their exchanges of products or values by the use of paper tokens or obligations representing specified sums of money.

Now, then, it is simply impossible that there should be any circulating medium of any kind or nature which should be absolutely impervious to and unaffected by the influences which our corresponding depreciates. By its very nature and office as a Circulating Medium, money must be sensitive to those influences and strongly affected by them. Such a Circulating Medium as our correspondent insists on is a contradiction in terms.

Suppose, for illustration, that there were no money recognized by law or in common use but that which consists of Gold and Silver, duly coined into pieces of definite and unmistakable value—and the wit of man has never yet devised anything more substantial and unfluctuating than this: Every digger and washer in the Rocky Mountains or in 'Washoe' is daily affecting its value, and therefore its value, by adding or falling to add to its amount. The discovery of a new Gold Region, a new Silver lode, affects the money or market value of the Wheat of Wisconsin and the Cattle on Illinois prairies—and there is no help for it. Thus, the discovery of America enormously affected the money value of every field, every product of human industry, in Germany or Poland; and the virtual closing of the American mines consequent on the state of war that long signaled the overthrow of Spanish power on this continent affected them again. California and Australia not only affected money values throughout the world, but they changed the relative value of Gold and Silver themselves—a pound of Gold being worth about sixteen of Silver twenty years ago, and about fifteen ten years later; so that Col. Benton had hardly persuaded Congress to alter our legal standard of their relative value (by debasing our Gold coinage) till it really needed to be altered back again. And now the Washoe and Humboldt discoveries bid fair to cheapen Silver relatively once more.

There is, then, no possibility of creating such an "invariable Circulating Medium" as our correspondent demands: for Gold and Silver come nearer to fulfilling that one condition of a good Circulating Medium than any other substance or imaginable thing. But we need a Currency not only of definite value but of adequate volume, and one affording to business the largest and readiest facilities. Suppose, for example, the people of Liberia, or of any new community, being poor and all but destitute of the Precious Metals, were to say, "We will have a Specie Currency or none," they might and must suffer enormously before they could adequately provide themselves with that Currency. The farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, could not hire labor, because they could not pay for it; the laborer would furnish in idleness because no one could hire and pay him. The community would be thrown back on a system of universal barter, wherein a man who has grain to sell takes for it a horse and an ox, hoping soon to sell the latter, which he does not want, for a saddle and bridle which he does; meantime, he has the ox to keep, and must spend his time trying to trade him around into a saddle and bridle.

Our vital difficulty at present is, that we are spending a great deal more than we can earn, and have to resort to the usual shifts of spend-thrifts. The only remedy is for the People to buy the stocks or bonds of the Government and thus diminish the volume of the Circulating Medium, while our armies, strengthened to the utmost, and able to lead, advance upon the strongholds of the Rebellion. We shall pay our Public Debt at the worst; and victory alone can give us immediate relief from financial difficulty. Meantime, let every patriot invest every dollar he can spare in the new National Loan.

SHAM DEMOCRACY BECOMING ASHAMED OF ITSELF.

It is one of the most healthful and cheering signs of an improved public sentiment that the inveterate champions of profitable Wrong begin at length to repudiate its advocacy and deny that they were ever its partisans. Thus, a person who is introduced to the general public as "the Hon. Geo. B. Smith," has been making a Copperhead speech in the Legislature of Wisconsin, wherein he says:

"Mr. Speaker: It has often been said since this war began that the Democracy sympathized with the Rebellion; that the Democracy was in favor of Slavery. Sir, it is not true—the Democratic party never had any sympathy with Rebellion, or with Slavery. The Democratic party has always been opposed to the institution of Slavery—they have always deplored its existence here, and all except Abolitionists previous to the organization of the Republican party regarded Slavery as a State institution, with which the Government of the United States had nothing to do."

—We quite agree with the Hon. George that Slavery was very generally regarded as a State institution up to the time that it attempted to divide and subvert the Nation; which, we think even he must perceive, materially altered the case. But let us refresh his recollection with a few instructive facts:

The State of DELAWARE was one of the very first to adopt the Federal Constitution, and was thenceforth known as a Federal State; supporting for President George Washington (twice), John Adams (twice), Charles C. Pinckney (twice), De Witt Clinton, and Rufus King, respectively. It had never voted for a candidate of the old Republican party till 1821, when it cast its vote, with that of every other State, for Mr. Monroe's reelection. In '24, it divided its votes between Crawford and J. Q. Adams; but it voted thereafter for John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, William H. Harrison (twice), Henry Clay again, and Zachary Taylor, respectively. Since then, it has voted for Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, and John C. Breckinridge successively; and for the simple reason that the slaveholders of the lower counties regarded the modern Democratic party as the bulwark of their "peculiar institution." Those counties (Kent and Sussex), containing seven eighths of the slaves and but half the free population of the State, were formerly the Federal and have since been the Democratic strongholds, electing the Democratic majority to the present Legislature.

But this is not all: Not only is Sham Democracy the recognized bulwark of Slavery in Delaware, but Slavery has been maintained there for the benefit of Democracy. Projects of emancipation have been overborne in the Legislature by the solid vote of the Democratic party; and now Delaware continues a Slave State, after Maryland has chosen a Convention expressly to rid herself of the giant curse. Every one knows that the growth of the State is retarded and her wealth and thrift fearfully diminished by Slavery; that if her real estate were taxed to pay for the 1,738 slaves remaining there in 1860, and they liberated and sent about their business, every property-holder therein would be richer for the operation—that the increased value of the land would far more than pay the price of the slaves. Yet Democracy forbids Emancipation simply because Emancipation would prostrate Sham Democracy—because the Democratic ascendancy, such as it is, could not survive the extinction of Slavery.

Turn now to MARYLAND, where—as every decently informed politician knows—Baltimore and the adjacent Counties were the strongholds of Jeffersonian Democracy from the outset; while the Counties down the Chesapeake Bay were Federal from Washington's time to Jackson's, and then Whig until Slavery upset all old political relations. Now they go "Democratic"—that is to say, Pro-Slavery; electing "Democratic" delegates to the Convention by an overwhelming vote—many of them Federalists and Whigs of other days, but now calling themselves Democrats, because they cling to Slavery and are as nearly Rebels as they dare be while they remain on this side of the Potomac, instead of following the sons and nephews of many of them into the camps of Lee and the saddles of J. E. B. Stuart.

There are enough more such facts—for Kentucky strikingly illustrates the same general truth—but what need of them? The Hon. George B. Smith can hardly enter a low grogery in Wisconsin without hearing Democracy expounded by its more ardent votaries as consisting mainly of hate of "niggers" and hostility to "Abolition." These apostles of Mr. Smith's political church feel no necessity in

polling them to dissemble and deceive on the main point: they know what makes them Democrats, and they reasonably presume that like influences will produce like effects upon others—as they doubtless will and do. Let him not kick at the ladder whereby he has climbed to his distinction, but stand by his party creed and its authentic, because undissembling, exponents.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MEXICAN EMPEROR.

The Archduke Maximilian has at length officially informed the Mexican deputation of his acceptance of the Mexican throne, and has, at the same time, set forth in a brief speech the reasons which have prompted him to accept the offered crown, and the principles in accordance with which he intends to govern. The official journals of the European Governments now regard the creation of the Mexican Empire as an accomplished fact. Maximilian is for them no longer the Archduke, but his Majesty the Emperor of Mexico. They register, in common court style, his movements, and the appointments made by him, and indulge without restraint in speculations upon the great benefits which Mexico and the entire New World are likely to derive from the establishment of the Empire.

The new American Emperor states, as the first reason for his acceptance of the crown, that he is convinced that the resolution of the Mexican Notables has been confirmed by an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the country. To show that no man could honestly make such an assertion, we only need to point to a few well-known and not disputed facts. The French have never had within their lines more than one-half of the Mexican population. Among the other half no vote, of course, ever was or ever could be taken. Even French papers, which support the Empire, have stated that in the country within the lines of the French army only the towns have been called upon to vote; that is to say, only a small minority of the population within the French lines. Of the result of this vote no one has ever received any information. In the Mexican and European organs of the new empire the vote of not a single town has been officially published. If the Archduke, notwithstanding these facts, is persuaded that a majority of the Mexicans have approved the resolution of the Notables, he must possess a mind more readily impressible than the rest of mankind.

But, however this may be, we must make up our minds to the fact that we shall soon have on our southern frontier, if not yet an Empire, at least an Emperor. The new monarch will soon be followed by a "Foreign Legion," consisting of about 6,000 Austrian volunteers, who are intended to replace the French army, which is gradually to be recalled. If this programme is to be carried out, we may safely predict, in view of the latest occurrences in our sister Republic, that the army of Maximilian will find itself unable to complete the conquest of the country.

A SENATOR ON RECONSTRUCTION AND OFFICE-HOLDING.

In *The Pajaro Times*, published at Watsonville, California, we find the following extracts from a private letter written by Senator Connors to a friend in Sacramento City:

"As to 'reconstruction,' I am for keeping out every Rebel State until it comes in with a Constitution prohibiting Slavery; and in States where there are not enough Union men to make such a Constitution, I am for letting the army help them a little, and as to reconstruction, I am for the extreme Constitutional remedy that we have power to adopt."

"Concerning changes in office, I have but one concern: not shall it be lost sight of—and that is, to establish a higher standard of political morality in State or nation, or to contribute to that end. No man shall remain in public office by my consent who is a traitor, or who sympathizes with Slavery, or who steals from the public, or who gets drunk, or who neglects his duties, or who is incompetent, and no other man shall leave public life through me save those who stand in the way of carrying out this policy."

"I have said and am as good as saying, that no Copperhead should occupy a place, military or civil—no traitor—if I could hinder it. I have said further, that no good Union man should be promoted because he is not my friend, and I would desire myself I felt otherwise."

From the foregoing extracts, it will be seen that the California Senator is in earnest, and states his convictions and policy in language that cannot be misunderstood. His standard for officeholders is not far from the old Jeffersonian one. It might be improved, however, by adding that no able-bodied man, liable to military duty, shall be employed in any civil position under the National Government for which an equally eligible disabled soldier shall be an applicant. Will the Senator accept this amendment?

THE FUTURE OF SLAVERY.

The *North British Review* for April has an article on "The Negro Race in America," which says:

"We see how inconceivable it is that Slavery can ever again be an established and supreme institution in the Southern States; and unless supreme Slavery cannot be maintained, it is not Slavery. The result proves that the certainty of failure in the then condition of their own fortunes and of their negroes, struck a bold stroke for their social system, putting everything to hazard for assurance of this result. The result could have been desired by the friends of liberty and the deliverers of the negro than that the end of oppression should be brought about by the oppressors themselves. Slavery would soon have become impossible except by a fearful social retrogression—an extension of its hold on the negro race. But apparently such a retrogression has been rendered impossible, and the slaveholders have sought to avert the gradual destruction of their system by a sharp and perilous effort to maintain it from external influences. The result proves that they have now debased their chances, and have precipitated the revolution in their labor system, which they intended to prevent. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more remarkable example of that power which 'shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will,' than this result of the American Revolution, opposed alike to the original intentions of the seceding States and of their antagonists. If it be true that the object of secession was to perpetuate Slavery, and that Slavery has been destroyed, we are left with the question: how can it be true that the seceding States are fighting, not for Slavery, but for their own independence, then it becomes their first interest to accept and complete the abolition of Slavery, for it is that which cuts out from the sympathy of mankind. Of this their own statesmen are aware. But the time is past when they had any option on the subject."

—The Review means to be candid, and even generous; yet it fails to appreciate the difficulties which beset the Slaveholding Rebels. Were they to abolish Slavery in order to secure their independence, and were they thereupon to concede that independence, it would not last ten years. For what are New-Orleans, and Vicksburg, and Memphis, to cut themselves off from free intercourse with the grain-fields of Illinois, the work-shops of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the furs, coal and metals of

the great North-West? For what is Virginia to become the border of a weak and tottering rather than the heart of a great and strong republic? But for Slavery, Disunion never could have gained the mastery in a single Southern State; abolish Slavery to-morrow, and the Union would speedily reconstruct itself without the firing of another shot. Of course, Secession was in every view an enormous blunder; but the fundamental mistake was the attempt to hold on to Slavery at all, after the Steam Engine and a thousand subordinate inventions had rendered it a solecism—a relic of some Devonian or Silurian era, long past and forgotten. Peaceful and general Emancipation—the sooner the better—was the true remedy for the grievous ills of the South; her hot-heads rejected it for the experiment of Rebellion. And now the War has so educated the Poor Whites of the South, while it has awakened the Slaves and inspired them with strange hopes, that we doubt the possibility of re-establishing Slavery on its old and firm foundations, even if the independence of the South were freely and promptly conceded. Slavery is not dead, but it must die; the only practical question is—"Shall this process be accomplished speedily or through a further convulsion of twenty or thirty years?" We vote for the short method.

What does one deserve who is fool enough to send \$5 or \$10 to a bogus lottery agent, who gives him a confidential intimation that it is arranged to draw a high prize? We think he deserves exactly what he gets—nothing at all; while the rogues whose dupe he knows no better than to be, richly deserve to be and should be hammering stone in some State Prison.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 27, 1864.

BENEFITS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY UNDER THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has prepared a circular, embracing amendments to the Homestead Law for the benefit of persons in the army and navy.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Prominent Congressmen are confident that an adjournment will be reached by the 7th of June.

VISIT TO THE BALTIMORE FAIR.

Secretary Seward and the Diplomatic Corps attend the Sanitary Fair at Baltimore to-morrow.

PAY OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.

There is a movement on foot to increase the pay of the Metropolitan Police by Congress to \$75 per month.

EXECUTION OF GUERRILLAS.

It is understood that the House Military Committee will report a bill authorizing commanders in the field to execute convicted guerrillas without the President's approval.

THE TARIFF.

It is thought the Senate will reduce the House Tariff vote for fifty per cent increase to thirty-three. Paper for newspapers and books is the only article exempted.

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

It is believed Congress will not adjourn without enacting a law virtually forcing all State banks into the National system.

THE ARMY RATION.

The bill reported by Senator Wilson, from the Senate Military Committee, restores the Army ration to what it was before the increase in July, 1861. The saving thus effected, which will be \$2 a month per man, will pay \$4 a year. Henceforth rations are not to be issued to sick soldiers, but commutation is to be paid into the hospital fund where they are located.

PRESIDENT OF THE RETIRING BOARD.

Brig.-Gen. Graham has been appointed President of the Retiring Board, vice Gen. McDowell.

REMOVED.

Mr. A. Watson has been removed from a Post-Office clerkship for speaking disrespectfully of the President at a meeting of the Republican Association here.

THE WILKES COURT-MARTIAL.

The Wilkes Court-Martial is preparing a verdict in secret session.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

The following officers of the Army of the Potomac have been sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed the service:

Capt. Levi L. Bassford, 6th Maine Volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order, military discipline, disobedience of orders.

First Lieut. J. Sidney Munro, 140th New-York Volunteers, for conduct to prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Private John Cunningham, 140th New-York Volunteers, to be shot for desertion, May 9.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

In executive session, the Senate confirmed Cols. Burnham of Maine, McCook of Indiana, Grant of Vermont, and Hatch of Iowa as Brigadiers, and Col. Tayer of West Point breveted in the Regular Army. Col. De Russay was rejected.

EXAMINING SUBORDS.

The Commissioner of Pensions made the following appointments of Examining Scrgeons to-day: Dr. Martin Huber, Jasper, Ind.; Dr. B. W. Canadell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Geo. F. Hunt, West Bend, Wis.

DEPOSITORIES OF PUBLIC MONIES.

The First National Banks of Springfield, Vt., Allentown, Pa., Canandaigua, N. Y., and Norfolk, Va., have been designated depositories of public moneys.

THE NEW YARD FOR IRON-CLADS.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, urging immediate action, induced the Naval Committee to come to a vote to-day on the proposed new yard for iron-clads. League Island was rejected—5 to 3. Mr. Graveland was absent. New London will be voted on to-morrow, and it is claimed, it will carry 6 to 2.

THE DRAFT.

It is stated that a draft will be ordered immediately for New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Missouri.

THE REMOVED SCANDAL IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The friends of officials in the Treasury Department propose to clear up the alleged scandal by inviting Congressional investigation of the charged immoralities.

THE IMPENDING ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The anxieties concerning impending army movements still absorb the public mind, but no collision is likely to occur for many days.

LAND SALES.

Cash sales of public lands at Marquette, Mich., for the month of March, 1864, amounted to \$24,033.33. Also, the amount of land taken up at Marquette, Mich., during the month of March, 1864, was 30,000 acres, with Agricultural College scrip.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 27, 1864.

THE EXPIRING SERVICE OF RECRUITS.

The Star of this evening says that as the time is approaching when some of the recruits belonging to the Army of the Potomac are to be discharged from

the military service of the United States, by reason of the expiration of the term for which they were mustered into active service, Major-Gen. Meade has announced to such troops that the War Department has decided that the term of service of each regiment is to be computed from the date of its muster into the service of the United States, without reference to the date of enrollment or any service rendered to a State. The Government General will, however, at all times be glad to receive and forward for the consideration of the proper authorities any respectful communication touching the term of service of the regiment, when such term appears to be involved in doubt.

The Commanding General, in making this announcement, expresses the hope that the regiments to be discharged will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the Government with reference to the term of service, and that no organized bodies or individuals will entertain a hostile or unfriendly feeling during all the events which have marked their connection with the Government, but will cheerfully accept the honorable name they have won, by the gallantry and valor which has been shown in the closing hours of their service by acts of insubordination, which, if ventured upon by any, will be promptly suppressed, and can only terminate in the speedy and certain punishment of the offending parties.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations of Brigadier-Generals: Col. Sylvanus May, U. S. A., late of the Corps of Engineers, from May 31, 1863.

Col. Hiram Parham, 6th Maine Volunteers.

Col. Edward M. McCook, 2d Indiana Cavalry.

Col. Lewis A. Grant, 5th Vermont Volunteers.

Col. Edward Hatch, 2d Iowa Cavalry.

APPROPRIATION FOR INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior has asked Congress to appropriate \$150,000 for the several bands of Chippewas in the North-West, to aid in removing and establishing them in their own reservation, and support them in part until the end of the next fiscal year.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR VOLUNTEERS.